

All England, Grim and Serious, Is Filled With Determination to Win the War

By MARTIN GREEN, Staff Correspondent of The Evening World

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GERMANS AGAIN HALTED BY U. S. TROOPS; FRANCE DECORATES TWO NEW YORK MEN

LONDON GRIM AND GLOOMY, BUT THE VERY SPIRIT OF WAR, IS A RAINBOW OF UNIFORMS

British Capital at Night Like Scene
on Stage With Footlights Turned
Off—If England Fights Like She
Prays the War Is Won.

By Martin Green.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

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SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Feb. 10.
THROUGH the excitement and novelty of journeys across France and along our battle front and a night raid on Paris, through the long and tiresome formalities attending the preliminaries to movements in the war zone, and through feelings of amazement that arise in my mind when I read in three-week-old copies of The World of astounding happenings in the United States there runs a memory of five days spent in London—gloomy, fog-bound, uncomfortable, underted, but powerful London. Of the three capitals of the Allies, that I have visited in war time London alone impresses me as a city representing war in its gloomiest aspects. Washington is too remote from the war to convey to the mind a conception of even the frontiers of action. My recollection of Washington centers around uniforms, press agents, predictions and oratory. A visitor from Mars, unaware that the world is at war, visiting Paris in January, 1918, would remain in ignorance as to the war if he depended on outward appearances, for Paris is Paris and can be nothing but Paris, even with the German just outside the city's walls. But London is the very spirit of warfare. Unconsciously one absorbs in London the realities of the bloody and bitter struggle that has thrown civilization flat on its back.

Perhaps the circumstances attending my arrival in London contributed to the state of mind reflected in the opening sentences of this article. I reached there late on a cold, rainy Saturday night—the night before Intercession Sunday, on which occasion all Great Britain united in prayer for victory. My trunk was the last piece of baggage out of the luggage van, and the only solo-bodied porter in sight spent an hour exploring the railroad station and the vicinity before he could get my trunk.

The station was dimly lighted, but not until the taxi cab got outside did I realize how thoroughly dark London is at the darkest night. After sundown the only lights visible are street lights and aerie dim blue lights over the entrances to theatres.

All windows, including the show windows of shops, are screened. The upper three-quarters of the street lights are covered with black paint and the distribution of illumination is limited to the immediate vicinity of its source.

LIKE A CURTAIN RISING ON A DARKENED STAGE.

A ride in a taxi cab in London at night is an experience—almost an adventure. On a previous visit to London I had become fairly familiar with the general lay of the city, and I knew the route from the railway station to the Strand, but I was completely lost before my taxi cab had proceeded fifty yards. I felt as I had felt a few nights before when I stood on the deck of a liner speeding through a fog without lights.

The doors of shops opening and closing threw momentary streaks of light across the wet pavements. Taxicabs and other vehicles jumped up in front of us and vanished. We passed



MARTIN GREEN

THIRTY-YEAR TERM FOR U. S. SERGEANT FOUND DISLOYAL

Nimke, at Camp Devens,
Threatened to Surrender to
Germans If Sent Abroad.

AYER, Mass., March 5.—William Nimke of Torrington, Conn., a sergeant in Company F, 301st Engineers, at Camp Devens, was given a thirty year sentence to-day for unpatriotic utterances.

Nimke was tried by a general court-martial Feb. 3.

Nimke was taken to Fort Jay, N. Y., immediately to begin his sentence. Nimke was tried on three counts, one of which he was found guilty, in one of these he was charged with saying: "If I am put in charge of a party on the other side I will surrender to the Germans, no matter what their strength may be."

On another occasion he said: "I will fight for the United States so long as I am kept on this side of the Atlantic; but if I am sent to the other side I will act independently."

It was alleged in the third count of which he was found guilty, that he had said his father and brothers would take up arms against this country if he was sent to Europe.

Walter H. Shattuck of Haverhill, a private in Company B, 263d Machine Gun Battalion, was given a sentence of two years at Fort Jay for desertion. He escaped recently from the guardhouse where he was confined pending trial.

Harold C. Biehl of Cambridge, a private in the 301st Infantry, who left camp Dec. 17 and was captured a month later in Boston, was found guilty of desertion and given three years.

Lieutenant of Ohio Engineers Dismissed From Service.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—First Lieut. George B. Kinne, Ohio Engineers, National Guard, whose home is in Cleveland, has been dismissed from the service following his court-martial, held at Fort Benning, Ga., Ind. The charges against Lieut. Kinne were based on his alleged entertainment of a woman at the camp of the Ohio Engineers, the disgrace of the military service.

CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR PROVIDED IN DRAFT BILL

Also Amended to Give Quota From
Each District on Men Registered
In Class One.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson is empowered by a draft law from drafting registrants for work on farms, shipbuilding and other production, wherever necessary under amendments to the draft bill, reported favorably today by the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The new bill also provides that the soldiers to be called in the next draft will be called from class one in the questionnaire registration and that the quota for each district will be based on the number of men registered in class one.

A strong house in the committee over the amendment of the bill to be called in the next draft, the date for which is expected to be announced soon. Brigadier General Alexander reported before the committee yesterday and urged that the bill be based on the number registered in class one. The members of the committee from industrial sections today supported his stand. The opposition came from some of the southern members and from those from farming communities. The new bill would increase the quota in rural communities of the country and in the south where the colored registrants have not been called and decrease it in the industrial centers.

U. S. APPROVAL DOUBTFUL IF JAPAN ENTERS RUSSIA; NO AGREEMENT, SAYS LEWIS

Wilson and Cabinet Discuss
Intervention; Declared Matter
Between London and Tokio.

WASHINGTON, March 5 (United Press).—If Japan sends an expeditionary force into Russia she will do so without the approval of the United States Government.

The United Press is able to state on highest authority that the delicate question facing President Wilson and his Cabinet this afternoon is whether or not to protest against the Japanese proposal, and if so, how strongly.

Senator Lewis was right when he stated in the Senate to-day that Japanese intervention is a question now to be settled between Great Britain and Japan.

The United States has no agreement with Japan and none with Russia—and is therefore a "looker on," in a sense, it is stated. How far she can be a disinterested "looker on" however, is the knotty question which has absorbed President Wilson and members of his official family for days.

A decision on whether this country will remain aloof from Japanese intervention, will protest, or will ask, as a matter of form, for a declaration of intentions from Nippon, will probably be decided by the President and the Cabinet by to-night.

NO AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR JAPANESE EXPEDITION.

The United States will not support any Japanese expedition, however, which, under the surface in Washington, is regarded as a dangerous move in view of the democratic ideals set forth by the Allies.

Japan has pledged herself to the aims of the Entente through her ally, England. Any action she may find it necessary to take in solving the tangled Far Eastern situation will be in harmony with those aims, Japanese diplomats said to-day.

Senator Lewis discussed Japanese intervention at length on the floor of the Senate to-day.

The United States under President Wilson while it fights for the principles of democracy will not allow any conduct from any foreign power anywhere that will violate these principles or challenge the preeminence of American citizens or of the United States in the world.

This declaration was at once adopted.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Congress Candidates for Whom N. Y. Women Cast First Vote To Day

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
John A. Glavin, Rep.; Frank J. Delany, Dem.; Alexander H. S. Sog.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
William E. Macdonough, Rep.; William E. O'Brien, Dem.; Harry J. Laidler, Soc.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.
John J. Butler, Rep.; Joseph E. Donovan, Dem.; Joseph E. Donovan, Soc.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.
Richard L. Darling, Rep.; Anthony J. Griffin, Dem.; Arthur F. Dwyer, Soc.

U. S., JAPAN AND ALLIES ALL REPORTED IN ACCORD

One Washington Announcement
Says Agreement on Principle of
Intervention Is Reached.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The United States now is in agreement with Japan, Great Britain and the other co-belligerents on the principle of action in Siberia, but the details remain to be worked out. This became known to-day as the Cabinet met with President Wilson to discuss the subject.

LONDON, March 5.—The Evening News says the question of Japanese intervention in Siberia has been settled and that all the Allies, as well as the United States, have agreed to immediate action to safeguard the interests of the Powers.

WOMEN OUTVOTING MEN ON THEIR FIRST DAY AT THE POLLS

Between 75 and 80 Per Cent.
of Their 35,000 Ballots
Cast by 3 o'Clock.

A brief and quiet march stalked through four Congressional districts of the Greater City to-day, with the noise of swishing skirts and a cryptic air of femininity that had all the old-line politicians wringing their brows and crossing their fingers for luck.

For 35,296 women—according to the registration lists—were privileged to-day to exercise the franchise given them by the ratification of the Suffrage amendment last November. In the Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts in Brooklyn and in the Twenty-first, in Manhattan, and the Twenty-second (Upper Manhattan) and the Bronx, the answer was being given to-day to the question, "What will the women do?"

Enough the women's vote was slow in coming out from their homes, but by a clock this afternoon suffrage leaders estimated that between 75 and 80 per cent. of the total women's suffrage had registered their votes at the polls.

Early in the day some surprising contradictions were developed in the matter of the women's early vote. In the Bronx and Harlem sections of the Twenty-second Congressional district the women were slow to go to the polls. In the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth districts, however, they were up to a record.

On the other hand, in the exclusive Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn, which is included in the Seventh Congressional District, the majority of the first voters after the polls opened were women, and women amounted to less than half the total.

Of the honor of the new addition to the electorate, this general character of the day's business at the polls. The women voters were armed with intelligence, efficiency and

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WILSON TO SEIZE GERMAN OWNED HOBOKEN DOCKS

Power to Take Hamburg-
American and Lloyd Prop-
erties Asked of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson intends to take over the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Companies' wharves and docks at Hoboken, N. J. He arranged to-day with Senator Martin, Democratic leader, for an amendment to the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill giving him such authority.

Allen Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer asked authority to sell the terminal properties of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines.

This would appear to be a step to Americanize enemy property in this country—a wide departure from the policy pursued heretofore.

Although the Government has been using the dock properties of the two German companies, President Wilson told Senator Martin at a White House conference to-day that it was deemed necessary to take over the legal title. The President arranged with Attorney General Gregory to advise Congress of the legal situation.

It was intended to take up the matter in the Senate to-day, but action was postponed until Senator Martin could get from the President information on the probable cost of the properties and the reason for taking legal title.

In supporting the plan Administration leaders said they understood that as the Government now will have many ships docking facilities owned by the Government were desirable.

If Congress grants the authority the pier will probably be used as a national port and an American harbor.

The value of the terminal facilities of these two giant German companies has been estimated to run high into the millions. The trade represented by them means even more.

NO SUNDAY BALL NOW SAY REPUBLICAN SENATORS

Sport Is Decried a Non-Essential
Amusement and Legislation
for It Is Dropped.

ALBANY, March 5.—(Depth) A bill of professional baseball on Sunday was introduced to-day, when a conference of Republican senators voted against any legislation at this time permitting the playing of the game on the Sabbath. The Senators held that all non-essential sports legislation would be out of place in this war crisis.

The subject was brought before the conference by Senator Lawson of New York, who stated he wished to test the sentiment of the Senators before introducing his proposed bill to legalize the national sport. As a result of his conference no measure touching the topic will be introduced in the Upper House.

There is the Karpis bill before the Assembly. Cook County is to erect a county hall, but it is expected that no measure of this kind will be introduced.

EDGE SIGNS BOXING BILL.

Law Permits Eight Round Bout Under Supervision of Commission.
TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The New Jersey boxing bill, which permits eight round bouts in New Jersey with eight men, under the supervision of a commission, was signed to-day by Gov. Edge.

The new law specifically provides that a boxer must not be hit in any part of the body except the head.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN BATTLE SO FAR ARE 43 MEN KILLED, 252 WOUNDED, 35 MISSING

Lieut. Joseph Canby and Private
Pittman of Brooklyn Decorated
by Clemenceau—Germans Taken
by Americans on Lorraine Front.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Forty-three American soldiers had been killed in action in France at the end of March 2, while 252 had been wounded and 35 captured or missing, according to War Department information.

PARIS, March 5.—A German attack last night on the trenches held by American forces in Lorraine was repulsed, the French official statement issued to-day announced. American patrols operating in the same region, the statement adds, took a number of German prisoners.

BERLIN, March 5 (via London).—Increased fighting activity yesterday on the Lorraine front in Northern France and in the Central Vosges region is reported in to-day's Army Headquarters announcement.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 4 (Associated Press).—It is now permissible to give the names of the officers and men decorated yesterday by Premier Clemenceau. They are:

LIEUT. JOSEPH CANBY, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LIEUT. WILLIAM COLEMAN, Charleston, S. C.
SERGT. PATRICK WALSH.
SERGT. WILLIAM NORTON.
PRIVATE "BUDDY" PITTMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PRIVATE ALVIN SMILEY, St. Louis.

ROMANIA IS FORCED TO ACCEPT GERMANY'S TERMS FOR ARMISTICE

Berlin Officially Tells World Her
Conditions Have Been Agreed
to by Little Ally.

BERLIN, March 5.—"The Rumanians have accepted our armistice conditions," says a German official communication issued last night.

The Rumanians have been in the army for many years. Sergt. Walsh formerly lived in Detroit and Sergt. Norton in Arkansas.

Both the privates distinguished themselves by running through the barrage laid down by the Germans during the raid and delivering messages.

Two artillery officers—Capt. Holtzendorff, whose home is in Georgia, and Lieut. Green—will receive the French War Cross. They were wounded by shell fire.

SHARP FIGHTING ALONG SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Cossacks and Bolsheviks Have a
Clash at Doural—Cossacks
Fall Back.

SHANGHAI, March 5.—Sharp fighting at Doural, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, between forces of the Cossack, Semov and many well-armed Bolsheviks was reported in a Russian dispatch to the North China Daily News to-day.

The Cossacks are said to have withdrawn to Rharoush, which they are fortifying.

HAS NEW WAY TO THROW BURNING OIL ON ENEMY

Ohio Experimenters Perfed Im-
provements on Existing Air
Used on the Battlefield.

MAHRETTA, O., March 5.—Following experiments of several months, men in the town field have perfected a new method of throwing burning oil, which they say is an improvement over anything yet used on the battlefield.

The idea is to spray the oil into the enemy's trenches. An intense heat is produced by the burning oil, which is coupled with dense smoke and a deadly gas is expected to overwhelm all enemies.

N. Y. LIEUTENANT SHOT IN BATTLE, KILLS A GERMAN

American Batteries Shell Enemy
Line in Mist of Snow
Storm.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 4 (United Press).—American artillery violently bombarded the German trenches during a heavy snowstorm this morning.

The shelling began at 1 o'clock and was intense for half an hour. The heavy black night sky suddenly burst into flames and dancing lines of fire. The ground trembled and windows were shaken a mile to the rear of the line.

The German artillery's reply was weak. The entire bombardment lasted an hour, diminishing toward the last. The Germans used their heavy guns in the rear of Montsec.

(Montsec is an elevation op-

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)